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SECTION 100 - GENERAL

101 PURPOSE: To implement/establish procedures for a Maricopa County program for the regulation of federally listed hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

102 APPLICABILITY:

102.1 Unless otherwise noted, this rule applies to:

a. Minor sources of Maricopa County hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) that are in one of the source categories listed in Table 1-Maricopa County HAPs Minor Source Categories of this rule; and

b. Major sources of Maricopa County hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

Table 1-Maricopa County HAPs Minor Source Categories

Primary SIC Code	Source Category
2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets
2451	Mobile Homes
2621	Paper Mills
2679	Converted Paper Products-Not Elsewhere Classified
2851	Paints And Allied Products
2911	Petroleum Refining
3086	Plastics Foam Products
3088	Plastics Plumbing Fixtures
3089	Plastics Products-Not Elsewhere Classified
3241	Cement-Hydraulic
3281	Cut Stone And Stone Products
3296	Mineral Wool
3312	Blast Furnaces And Steel Mills
3331	Primary Copper
3411	Metal Cans
3444	Sheet Metal Work
3451	Screw Machine Products
3479	Metal Coating And Allied Services
3585	Refrigeration And Heating Equipment
3672	Printed Circuit Boards

3999	Manufacturing Industries-Not Elsewhere Classified
4922	Natural Gas Transmission
5169	Chemicals And Allied Products-Not Elsewhere Classified
5171	Petroleum Bulk Stations And Terminals

102.2 If the Clean Air Act has established provisions including specific schedules for the regulation of source categories under Section 112(e)(5) and Section 112(n) of the Act, those provisions and schedules shall apply to the regulation of those source categories.

103 EXEMPTIONS: This rule shall not apply to:

103.1 An affected source for which a standard under 40 Code Of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 61-National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS) or 40 CFR Part 63-National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Source Categories imposes an emissions limitation.

103.2 An affected source at a minor source of Maricopa County HAPs, if the minor source is in a source category for which a standard under 40 CFR Part 63-National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Source Categories has been adopted and agrees to comply with the emissions limitation under Rule 220-Non-Title V Permit Provisions, Section 304-Permits Containing Voluntarily Accepted Emissions Limitations, Controls, Or Other Requirements (Synthetic Minor) of these rules.

103.3 Sources for which the Administrator has made one of the following findings under Section 112(n) of the Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(n)):

a. A finding that regulation is not appropriate or necessary, or

b. A finding that the source should apply alternative control strategies.

103.4 Any category or subcategory of facilities licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The Control Officer shall not adopt or enforce any standard or limitation respecting emissions of radionuclides, which is more stringent than the standard or limitation adopted by the Administrator under Section 112 of the Act.

SECTION 200 - DEFINITIONS: See Rule 100-General Provisions And Definitions of these rules for definitions of terms that are used but not specifically defined in this rule. For the purpose of this rule, the following definition shall apply:

201 ACUTE ADVERSE EFFECTS TO HUMAN HEALTH - Those effects described in Arizona Revised Statutes (ARS) §49-401.01(2)-Air Quality-General Provisions-Definitions that are of short duration or rapid onset. In ARS 49-401.01(2)-Air Quality-General Provisions-Definitions, "Adverse effects to human health" means those effects that result in or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness, including adverse effects that are known to be or may reasonably be anticipated to be caused by substances that are acutely toxic, chronically toxic, carcinogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic, neurotoxic, or causative of reproductive dysfunction.

202 ACUTE AMBIENT AIR CONCENTRATION (AAAC) - That concentration of a hazardous air pollutant, in the ambient air, above which the general population, including susceptible populations, could experience acute adverse effects to human health.

203 AFFECTED SOURCE - Notwithstanding the definition of "affected source" as defined in Rule 100-General Provisions And Definitions of these rules (a source that includes one or more emissions units which are subject to emission reduction requirements or limitations under Title IV-Acid Deposition Control of the Act), for the purpose of this rule "affected source" has the meaning of "affected source" contained in 40 CFR 63.2-National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Source Categories-Definitions as of July 1, 2004 (and no future amendments or editions) (the collection of equipment, activities, or both within a single contiguous area and under common control that is included in a Section 112(c) source category or subcategory for which a Section 112(d) standard or other relevant standard is established pursuant to Section 112 of the Act. Each relevant standard will define the "affected source", as defined in 40 CFR 63.2-National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Source Categories-Definitions unless a different definition is warranted based on a published justification as to why this definition would result in significant administrative, practical, or implementation problems and why the different definition would resolve those problems. The term "affected source", as used in 40 CFR 63.2-National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Source Categories-Definitions, is separate and distinct from any other use of that term in these rules such as those implementing Title IV of the Act. Affected source may be defined differently for 40 CFR Part 63-National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Source Categories than affected facility and stationary source in 40 CFR Part 60-Standards Of Performance For New Stationary Sources and 40 CFR Part 61-National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS), respectively. This definition of "affected source", and the procedures for adopting an alternative definition of "affected source,'' shall apply to each Section 112(d) standard for which the initial proposed rule is signed by the Administrator after June 30, 2002).

204 AMBIENT AIR CONCENTRATION (AAC) - That concentration of a hazardous air pollutant in the ambient air, listed in Section 306- Risk Management Analyses of this rule or determined according to Section 306.3(b)-Risk Management Analyses-Health Based Ambient Air Concentrations Of Maricopa County HAPs of this rule or Section 306.3(c)-Risk Management Analyses-Health Based Ambient Air Concentrations Of Maricopa County HAPs of this rule, above which the general population, including susceptible populations, could experience adverse effects to human health.

205 ARIZONA MAXIMUM ACHIEVABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY (AZMACT) - An emission standard that requires the maximum degree of reduction in emissions of hazardous air pollutants subject to these rules, including a prohibition on the emissions where achievable, and that the Control Officer, according to Section 305-Case-By-Case AZMACT Determination of this rule, has determined to be achievable by an affected source to which the standard applies, through application of measures, processes, methods, systems, or techniques, including measures that:

205.1 Reduce the volume of, or eliminate emissions of, the pollutants through process changes, substitution of materials, or other modifications;

205.2 Enclose systems or processes to eliminate emissions;

205.3 Collect, capture, or treat the pollutants when released from a process, stack, storage, or fugitive emissions point;

205.4 Are design, equipment, work practice, or operational standards, including requirements for operator training or certification; or

205.5 Are a combination of Section 205.1 thru Section 205.4 of this rule.

206 CHEMICAL ABSTRACT SERVICE (CAS) NUMBER - A unique, identifying number assigned by the Chemical Abstract Service to each distinct chemical substance.

207 CHRONIC ADVERSE EFFECTS TO HUMAN HEALTH - Those effects described in ARS §49-401.01(2)-Air Quality Generally-General Provisions-Definitions that are persistent, recurring, or long-term in nature or that are delayed in their onset. ARS 49-401.01(2)-Air Quality Generally-General Provisions-Definitions defines “adverse effects to human health” as those effects that result in or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness, including adverse effects that are known to be or may reasonably be anticipated to be caused by substances that are acutely toxic, chronically toxic, carcinogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic, neurotoxic, or causative of reproductive dysfunction.

208 CHRONIC AMBIENT AIR CONCENTRATION (CAAC) - That concentration of a hazardous air pollutant, in the ambient air, above which the general population, including susceptible populations, could experience chronic adverse effects to human health.

209 FEDERALLY LISTED HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT - Any pollutant adopted under Section 301-Maricopa County List Of Hazardous Air Pollutants of this rule.

210 HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT - Any federally listed hazardous air pollutant.

211 MAJOR SOURCE OF MARICOPA COUNTY HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS (HAPs) -

211.1 A stationary source that emits or has the potential to emit in the aggregate, including fugitive emissions, 10 tons per year or more of any Maricopa County hazardous air pollutant or 25 tons per year or more of any combination of Maricopa County hazardous air pollutants.

211.2 Any change to a minor source of hazardous air pollutants that would increase its emissions to the qualifying levels in Section 211.1 of this rule.

212 MARICOPA COUNTY HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT (HAP) - Any federally listed hazardous air pollutant.

213 MINOR SOURCE OF MARICOPA COUNTY HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS (HAPs) - A stationary source that emits or has the potential to emit, including fugitive emissions, one ton or more but less than 10 tons per year of any hazardous air pollutant or two and one-half tons or more but less than 25 tons per year of any combination of hazardous air pollutants.

214 MODIFICATION / MODIFY -

214.1 A physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a source that increases the actual emissions of any Maricopa County hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emitted by the source by more than any de minimis amount listed in Table 2-Maricopa County HAPs De Minimis Levels, or which results in the emission of any HAP not previously emitted by the source by more than any de minimis amount listed in Table 2- Maricopa County HAPs De Minimis Levels.

Table 2-Maricopa County HAPs De Minimis Levels

Chemical	De Minimis Lb/Hour	De Minimis Lb/Year
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Methyl Chloroform)	117	14,247
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	N/A	0.20
1,3-Butadiene	N/A	0.39
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	N/A	1.9
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	51	N/A
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	N/A	0.13
2-Chloroacetophenone	N/A	0.19
Acetaldehyde	N/A	5.3
Acetophenone	1.4	2,261
Acrolein	0.013	0.129
Acrylonitrile	N/A	0.17
Antimony Compounds (Selected Compound: Antimony)	0.71	9.0
Arsenic Compounds (Selected Compound: Arsenic)	N/A	0.0027
Benzene	N/A	1.5
Benzyl Chloride	N/A	0.25
Beryllium Compounds (Selected Compound: Beryllium)	0.000707	0.0049
Biphenyl	2.1	1,130
bis (2-Ethylhexy) Phthalate	0.71	3.0
Bromoform	0.42	11
Cadmium Compounds (Selected Compound: Cadmium)	N/A	0.0065
Carbon Disulfide	18	4,522
Carbon Tetrachloride	N/A	0.78
Carbonyl Sulfide	1.7	N/A
Chlorobenzene	57	6,442
Chloroform	N/A	2.2
Chromium Compounds (Selected Compound: Hexavalent Chromium)	N/A	0.0010
Cobalt Compounds (Selected Compound: Cobalt)	N/A	0.0042
Cumene	53	2,583
Cyanide Compounds (Selected Compound: Hydrogen Cyanide)	0.22	19
Dibenzofurans	1.4	45
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	20	25
Dimethyl Formamide	9.3	194
Dimethyl Sulfate	0.018	N/A
Ethyl Benzene	14	6,442

Ethyl Chloride (Chloroethane)	71	64,420
Etylene Dibromide (Dibromoethane)	N/A	0.020
Ethylene Dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane)	N/A	0.45
Ethylene Glycol	2.8	2,583
Ethylidene Dichloride (1,1-Dichloroethane)	354	3,230
Formaldehyde	N/A	0.90
Glycol Ethers (Selected Compound: Diethylene Glycol, Monoethyl Ether)	14	19
Hexachlorobenzene	N/A	0.026
Hexane	659	13,689
Hydrochloric Acid	0.93	129
Hydrogen Fluoride (Hydrofluoric Acid)	0.56	90
Isophorone	0.71	12,946
Manganese Compounds (Selected Compound: Manganese)	0.14	0.32
Mercury Compounds (Selected Compound: Elemental Mercury)	0.058	1.9
Methanol	53	25,830
Methyl Bromide	15	32
Methyl Chloride	67	582
Methyl Hydrazine	N/A	0.0024
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (Hexone)	28	19,388
Methyl Methacrylate	18	4,522
Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether	N/A	46
N, N-Dimethylaniline	1.4	45
Naphthalene	N/A	0.35
Nickel Compounds (Selected Compound: Nickel Refinery Dust)	N/A	0.049
Phenol	3.3	1,295
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (Selected Compound: Aroclor 1254)	N/A	0.12
Polycyclic Organic Matter (Selected Compound: Benzo(a)pyrene)	N/A	0.013
Propionaldehyde	N/A	5.3
Propylene Dichloride	14	26
Selenium Compounds (Selected Compound: Selenium)	0.028	113
Styrene	31	6,442
Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	N/A	2.0
Toluene	109	146,766
Trichlorethylene	N/A	0.10
Vinyl Acetate	22	1,295
Vinyl Chloride	N/A	1.3
Vinylidene Chloride (1,2-Dichloroethylene)	2.1	1,295
Xylene (Mixed Isomers)	98	644

214.2 A physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a source that increases the actual emissions of any Maricopa County HAPs emitted by the source, if it results in total source emissions that exceed one ton per year (tpy) of any individual HAP or 2.5 tpy of any combination of HAPs.

214.3 A physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a source is not a modification subject to this rule, if:

a. The change, together with any other changes implemented or planned by the source, qualifies for an alternative emission limitation under Section 112(i)(5) of the Act;

b. The Clean Air Act Section 112(d) or Section 112(f) imposes a standard requiring the change that is implemented after the Administrator promulgates the standard;

c. The change is routine maintenance, repair, or replacement;

d. The change is the use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of an order under Section 2(a) and (b) of the Energy Supply And Environmental Coordination Act of 1974, 15 U.S.C. 792, or by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan under the Federal Power Act, 16 U.S.C. 792-825r;

e. The change is the use of an alternative fuel by reason of an order or rule under Section 125 of the Act;

f. The change is the use of an alternative fuel at a steam generating unit to the extent that the fuel is generated from municipal solid waste;

g. The change is an increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate, unless the change would be prohibited under an enforceable permit condition; or

h. The change is any change in ownership at a stationary source.

215 POTENTIAL TO EMIT / POTENTIAL EMISSION RATE - The maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant, excluding secondary emissions, taking into account controls that are enforceable under any federal, state, or local law, rule, or regulation or that are inherent in the design of the source.

216 SIC CODE - The standard industrial classification code number for a source category derived from 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office Of Management And Budget, 1987).

217 TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER - The process by which existing control technologies that have been successfully applied in other source categories that have similar processes or emissions units are reviewed for potential use in a different source category.

SECTION 300 - STANDARDS

301 MARICOPA COUNTY LIST OF HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS: The following federally listed hazardous air pollutants listed in Section 112(b)(1) of the Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(b)(1)) are hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) under this rule:

CAS No.	HAPs
75070	Acetaldehyde
60355	Acetamide
75058	Acetonitrile
98862	Acetophenone
53963	2-Acetylaminofluorene
107028	Acrolein
79061	Acrylamide
79107	Acrylic acid
107131	Acrylonitrile
107051	Allyl chloride
92671	4-Aminobiphenyl
62533	Aniline
90040	o-Anisidine
1332214	Asbestos
71432	Benzene (Including benzene from gasoline)
92875	Benzidine
98077	Benzotrichloride
100447	Benzyl chloride
92524	Biphenyl
117817	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)
542881	Bis(chloromethyl)ether
75252	Bromoform
106990	1,3-Butadiene
156627	Calcium cyanamide
133062	Captan
63252	Carbaryl
75150	Carbon disulfide
56235	Carbon tetrachloride
463581	Carbonyl sulfide
120809	Catechol
133904	Chloramben
57749	Chlordane
7782505	Chlorine
79118	Chloroacetic acid
532274	2-Chloroacetophenone

108907	Chlorobenzene
510156	Chlorobenzilate
67663	Chloroform
107302	Chloromethyl methyl ether
126998	Chloroprene
1319773	Cresols/Cresylic acid (Isomers and mixture)
95487	o-Cresol
108394	m-Cresol
106445	p-Cresol
98828	Cumene
94757	2,4-D, salts and esters
3547044	DDE
334883	Diazomethane
132649	Dibenzofurans
96128	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
84742	Dibutylphthalate
106467	1,4-Dichlorobenzene(p)
91941	3,3-Dichlorobenzidene
111444	Dichloroethyl ether (Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether)
542756	1,3-Dichloropropene
62737	Dichlorvos
111422	Diethanolamine
121697	N,N-Diethylaniline (N,N-Dimethylaniline)
64675	Diethyl sulfate
119904	3,3-Dimethoxybenzidine
60117	Dimethyl aminoazobenzene
119937	3,3'-Dimethyl benzidine
79447	Dimethyl carbamoyl chloride
68122	Dimethyl formamide
57147	1,1-Dimethyl hydrazine
131113	Dimethyl phthalate
77781	Dimethyl sulfate
534521	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol, and salts
51285	2,4-Dinitrophenol
121142	2,4-Dinitrotoluene
123911	1,4-Dioxane (1,4-Diethyleneoxide)
122667	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine
106898	Epichlorohydrin (1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)
106887	1,2-Epoxybutane
140885	Ethyl acrylate
100414	Ethyl benzene
51796	Ethyl carbamate (Urethane)
75003	Ethyl chloride (Chloroethane)
106934	Ethylene dibromide (Dibromoethane)
107062	Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane)
107211	Ethylene glycol
151564	Ethylene imine (Aziridine)
75218	Ethylene oxide

96457	Ethylene thiourea
75343	Ethylidene dichloride (1,1-Dichloroethane)
50000	Formaldehyde
76448	Heptachlor
118741	Hexachlorobenzene
87683	Hexachlorobutadiene
77474	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
67721	Hexachloroethane
822060	Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate
680319	Hexamethylphosphoramide
110543	Hexane
302012	Hydrazine
7647010	Hydrochloric acid
7664393	Hydrogen fluoride (Hydrofluoric acid)
123319	Hydroquinone
78591	Isophorone
58899	Lindane (All isomers)
108316	Maleic anhydride
67561	Methanol
72435	Methoxychlor
74839	Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)
74873	Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)
71556	Methyl chloroform (1,1,1-Trichloroethane)
60344	Methyl hydrazine
74884	Methyl iodine (Iodomethane)
108101	Methyl isobutyl ketone (Hexone)
624839	Methyl isocyanate
80626	Methyl methacrylate
1634044	Methyl tert butyl ether
101144	4,4-Methylene bis(2,chloroaniline)
75092	Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)
101688	Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (MDI)
101779	4,4-Methylenedianiline
91203	Naphthalene
98953	Nitrobenzene
92933	4-Nitrobiphenyl
100027	4-Nitrophenol
79469	2-Nitropropane
684935	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea
62759	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
59892	N-Nitrosomorpholine
56382	Parathion
82688	Pentachloronitrobenzene (Quintobenzene)
87865	Pentachlorophenol
108952	Phenol
106503	p-Phenylenediamine
75445	Phosgene
7803512	Phosphine

7723140	Phosphorus
85449	Phthalic anhydride
1336363	Polychlorinated biphenyls (Aroclors)
1120714	1,3-Propane sultone
57578	beta-Propiolactone
123386	Propionaldehyde
114261	Propoxur (Baygon)
78875	Propylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloropropane)
75569	Propylene oxide
75558	1,2-Propylenimine (2-Methyl aziridine)
91225	Quinoline
106514	Quinone
100425	Styrene
96093	Styrene oxide
1746016	2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin
79345	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
127184	Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)
7550450	Titanium tetrachloride
108883	Toluene
95807	2,4-Toluene diamine
584849	2,4-Toluene diisocyanate
95534	o-Toluidine
8001352	Toxaphene (Chlorinated camphene)
120821	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
79005	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
79016	Trichloroethylene
95954	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol
88062	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
121448	Triethylamine
1582098	Trifluralin
540841	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane
108054	Vinyl acetate
593602	Vinyl bromide
75014	Vinyl chloride
75354	Vinylidene chloride (1,1-Dichloroethylene)
1330207	Xylenes (Isomers and mixture)
95476	o-Xylenes
108383	m-Xylenes
106423	p-Xylenes

Antimony Compounds
Arsenic Compounds (Inorganic including arsine)
Beryllium Compounds
Cadmium Compounds
Chromium Compounds
Cobalt Compounds
Coke Oven Emissions
Cyanide Compounds

X'CN where X = H' or any other group where a formal dissociation may occur. For example, KCN or $Ca(CN)_2$

Glycol Ethers

a. Glycol ethers include mono- and di- ethers of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, and triethylene glycol R-(OCH_2CH_2)[n]-OR' where:
   (1) n = 1, 2, or 3;
   (2) R = alkyl C7 or less; or
   (3) R = phenyl or alkyl substituted phenyl;
   (4) R'= H or alkyl C7 or less; or
   (5) OR' consisting of carboxylic acid ester, sulfate, phosphate, nitrate, or sulfonate
b. Glycol ethers does not include ethylene glycol monobutyl ether

Lead Compounds

Manganese Compounds

Mercury Compounds

Fine Mineral Fibers (Including mineral fiber emissions from facilities manufacturing or processing glass, rock, or slag or other mineral-derived fibers of average diameter 1 micrometer or less)

Nickel Compounds

Polycyclic Organic Matter (Including organic compounds with more than one benzene ring and which have a boiling point greater than or equal to 100°C)

Radionuclides (Including radon. Radionuclide is a type of atom which spontaneously undergoes radioactive decay)

Selenium Compounds

302 NOTICE OF TYPES AND AMOUNTS OF HAPS: An owner and/or operator of a source subject to this rule shall provide the Control Officer with notice, in a permit application, of the types and amounts of HAPs emitted by the source. The notice shall include readily available data regarding emissions from the source. The Control Officer shall not require the owner and/or operator to conduct performance tests, sampling, or monitoring in order to fulfill the requirements of this section of this rule.

303 MODIFICATIONS; PERMITS; PERMIT REVISIONS:

303.1 Any person who constructs or modifies a source that is subject to this rule must first obtain a permit or significant permit revision that complies with:

a. Rule 210-Title V Permit Provisions of these rules or Rule 220-Non-Title V Permit Provisions of these rules; and

b. Section 303.2 of this rule or Section 303.3 of this rule.

303.2 A permit or significant permit revision that the Control Officer issues to a new or modified minor source of Maricopa County hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) that is in one of the source categories listed in Table 1-Maricopa County HAPs Minor Source Categories of this rule shall impose HAPRACT under Section 304 of this rule, unless the applicant demonstrates, with a

risk management analysis (RMA) under Section 306 of this rule, that the imposition of HAPRACT is not necessary to avoid adverse effects to human health or adverse environmental effects.

303.3 A permit or significant permit revision that the Control Officer issues to a new or modified major source of Maricopa County hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) shall impose AZMACT under Section 305 of this rule, unless the applicant demonstrates, with a risk management analysis (RMA) under Section 306 of this rule, that the imposition of AZMACT is not necessary to avoid adverse effects to human health or adverse environmental effects.

303.4 If the Control Officer establishes a general permit establishing HAPRACT according to Rule 230-General Permits of these rules, the following apply:

a. The owner and/or operator of a source covered by that general permit may obtain a variance from HAPRACT by complying with a risk management analysis (RMA) under Section 306 of this rule when the source applies for the general permit;

b. If the owner and/or operator makes the applicable demonstration required by a risk management analysis (RMA) under Section 306 of this rule and otherwise qualifies for the general permit, the Control Officer shall approve the application according to ARS §49-480-County Air Pollution Control-Permits; Fees and issue an authorization-to-operate granting a variance from the specific provisions of the general permit relating to HAPRACT; and

c. Except as modified by a variance, the general permit governs the source.

303.5 When determining whether HAP emissions from a new source or modification exceed the thresholds prescribed in Section 211-Definition Of Major Source Of Maricopa County Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) of this rule and Section 213-Minor Source Of Maricopa County Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) of this rule or a de minimis amount described in Table 2-Maricopa County HAPs De Minimis Levels in Section 214.1 of this rule, the Control Officer shall exclude particulate matter emissions that consist of natural crustal material and that are produced either by natural forces, such as wind or erosion, or by anthropogenic activities, such as agricultural operations, excavation, blasting, drilling, handling, storage, earthmoving, crushing, grinding, or traffic over paved or unpaved roads, or other similar activities.

303.6 In addition to the requirements of Appendix B-Standard Permit Application Form And Filing Instructions of these rules, an application for a permit or a permit revision required under this section of this rule shall include one of the following:

a. The applicant's proposal and documentation for HAPRACT under Section 304 of this rule;

b. The applicant's proposal and documentation for AZMACT under Section 305 of this rule; or

c. A risk management analysis (RMA) submitted under Section 306 of this rule.

303.7 Any applicant for a permit or a permit revision under this rule may request accelerated permit processing under Rule 200-Permit Requirements.

304 CASE-BY-CASE HAPRACT DETERMINATION:

304.1 The applicant shall include in the application sufficient documentation to show that the proposed control technology or methodology meets the requirements of ARS §49-480.04-County Air Pollution Control-County Program For Control Of Hazardous Air Pollutants and of this section of this rule.

304.2 An applicant subject to Section 303.2-Modifications; Permits; Permit Revisions of this rule shall propose HAPRACT for the new source or modification, to be included in the applicant's permit or significant permit revision. The applicant shall document each of the following steps:

a. The applicant shall identify the range of applicable control technologies, including:

(1) A survey of similar emission sources to determine the emission limitations currently achieved in practice in the United States;

(2) Controls applied to similar source categories, emissions units, or gas streams through technology transfer; and

(3) Innovative technologies that are demonstrated to be reliable, that reduce emissions for HAP under review at least to the extent achieved by the control technology that would otherwise have been proposed and that meets all the requirements of ARS §49-480.04-County Air Pollution Control-County Program For Control Of Hazardous Air Pollutants and this section of this rule.

b. The applicant shall propose as HAPRACT one of the control technologies identified under Section 304.2(a)-Case-By-Case HAPRACT Determination of this rule and shall provide:

(1) The rationale for selecting the specific control technologies from the range identified in Section 304.2(a)-Case-By-Case HAPRACT Determination;

(2) Estimated control efficiency, described as percent HAP removed;

(3) Expected emission rates in tons per year and pounds per hour;

(4) Expected emission reduction in tons per year and pounds per hour;

(5) Economic impacts and cost effectiveness of implementing the proposed control technology;

(6) Other environmental impacts of the proposed control technology; and

(7) Energy impact of the proposed technology.

c. The applicant shall identify rejected control technologies identified in Section 304.2(a)-Case-By-Case HAPRACT Determination of this rule and shall provide for each rejected control technology:

(1) The rationale for rejecting the specific control technologies identified in Section 304.2(a)-Case-By-Case HAPRACT Determination of this rule;

(2) Estimated control efficiency described as percent HAP removed;

(3) Expected emission rates in tons per year and pounds per hour;

(4) Expected emission reduction in tons per year and pounds per hour;

(5) Economic impact and cost effectiveness of implementing the rejected control technologies;

(6) Other environmental impact of the rejected control technology; and

(7) Energy impact of the rejected control technologies.

304.3 The Control Officer shall determine whether the applicant's HAPRACT selection complies with ARS §49-480.04-County Air Pollution Control-County Program For Control Of Hazardous Air Pollutants and this section of this rule based on the documentation provided in Section 304.2-Case-By-Case HAPRACT Determination of this rule:

a. If the Control Officer finds that the applicant's proposal complies with ARS §49-480.04-County Air Pollution Control-County Program For Control Of Hazardous Air Pollutants and this section of this rule, the Control Officer shall include the applicant's proposed HAPRACT selection in the permit or permit revision.

b. If the Control Officer finds that the applicant's proposal fails to comply with ARS §49-480.04-County Air Pollution Control-County Program For Control Of Hazardous Air Pollutants and this section of this rule, the Control Officer shall:

(1) Notify the applicant that the proposal fails to meet requirements;

(2) Specify the deficiencies in the proposal; and

(3) State that the applicant shall submit a new HAPRACT proposal according to the provisions regarding permit application processing procedures in Rule 210-Title V Permit Provisions or Rule 220-Non-Title V Permit Provisions of these rules.

c. If the applicant does not submit a new proposal, the Control Officer shall deny the application for a permit or permit revision.

d. If the Control Officer finds that the new proposal fails to comply with ARS §49-480.04-County Air Pollution Control-County Program For Control Of Hazardous Air Pollutants and this section of this rule, the Control Officer shall deny the application for a permit or permit revision.

304.4 If the Control Officer finds that a reliable method of measuring HAP emissions is not available, the Control Officer shall require, in the permit, the applicant to comply with a design, equipment, work practice or operational standard, or combination of these, but shall not impose a numeric emissions limitation upon the applicant.

304.5 The Control Officer shall not impose a control technology that would require the application of measures that are incompatible with measures required under Rule 370-Federal Hazardous Air Pollutant Program of these rules or 40 CFR Part 63-National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Source Categories. An applicable control technology for a source or source category that is promulgated by the Administrator shall supersede control technology imposed by the Control Officer for that source or source category.

305 CASE-BY-CASE AZMACT DETERMINATION:

305.1 The applicant shall include in the application sufficient documentation to show that the proposed control technology meets the requirements of ARS §49-480.04-County Air Pollution Control-County Program For Control Of Hazardous Air Pollutants and of this section of this rule.

305.2 An applicant subject to Section 303.3-Modifications; Permits; Permit Revisions of this rule shall propose AZMACT for the new source or modification, to be included in the applicant's permit or permit revision. The applicant shall document each of the following steps:

a. The applicant shall identify all available control options, taking into consideration the measures cited in Section 205-Definition Of Arizona Maximum Achievable Control Technology (AZMACT) of this rule. The analysis shall include a survey of emission sources to determine the most stringent emission limitation currently achieved in practice in the United States. The survey may include technologies employed outside of the United States and may include controls applied through technology transfer to similar source categories and gas streams.

b. The applicant shall eliminate options that are technically infeasible because of source-specific factors. The applicant shall clearly document the demonstration of technical infeasibility and shall base the demonstration upon physical, chemical, and engineering barriers that would preclude the successful use of each control option that the applicant has eliminated.

c. The applicant shall list the remaining control technologies in order of overall removal efficiency for the HAP under review, with the most effective at the top of the list. The list shall include the following information, for the control technology proposed and for any control technology that is ranked higher than the proposed technology:

(1) Estimated control efficiency described by percent of HAP removed;

(2) Expected emission rate in tons per year and pounds per hour;

(3) Expected emission reduction in tons per year and pounds per hour;

(4) Economic impact and cost effectiveness;

(5) Other environmental impact; and

(6) Energy impact.

d. The applicant shall evaluate the most effective controls, listed according to Section 305.2(c)-Case-By-Case AZMACT Determination of this rule and document the results as follows:

(1) For new major sources, the applicant shall consider the factors described in Section 305.2(c)-Case-By-Case AZMACT Determination of this rule to arrive at the final control technology proposed as AZMACT.

(a) The applicant shall discuss the beneficial and adverse economic, environmental, and energy impacts and quantify them where possible, focusing on the direct impacts of each control technology.

(b) If the applicant proposes the top alternative in the list as AZMACT, the applicant shall consider whether other environmental impacts mandate the selection of an alternative control technology. If the applicant does not propose the top alternative as AZMACT, the applicant shall evaluate the next most stringent technology in the list. The applicant shall continue the evaluation process until the applicant arrives at a technology that the applicant does not eliminate because of source-specific, economic, environmental, or energy impacts.

(2) For a modification, the applicant shall evaluate the control technologies according to Section 305.2(d)(1)-Case-By-Case AZMACT Determination of this rule. AZMACT for a modification may be less stringent than AZMACT for a new source in the same source category but shall not be less stringent than:

(a) In cases where the applicant has identified 30 or more sources, the average emission limitation achieved by the best performing 12% of the existing similar sources, which the applicant shall include in the permit application; or

(b) In cases where the applicant has identified fewer than 30 similar sources, the average emission limitation achieved by the best performing five sources, which the applicant shall include in the permit application.

e. The applicant shall propose as AZMACT for the HAP under review:

(1) The most effective control technology or methodology not eliminated in the evaluation described in Section 305.2(d)-Case-By-Case AZMACT Determination of this rule; or

(2) An innovative technology that reduces emissions to the extent achieved by the control technology that the applicant otherwise would have proposed under Section 305.2(e)(1)-Case-By-Case AZMACT Determination of this rule and that meets all the requirements of ARS §49-480.04-County Air Pollution Control-County Program For Control Of Hazardous Air Pollutants and this section of this rule.

305.3 The Control Officer shall not approve a control technology or methodology less stringent than any applicable federal new source performance standard (NSPS) at 40 CFR Part 60 or national emission standard for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) at 40 CFR Part 61.

305.4 The Control Officer shall determine whether the applicant's AZMACT proposal complies with ARS §49-480.04-County Air Pollution Control-County Program For Control Of Hazardous Air Pollutants and this section of this rule.

a. If the Control Officer determines that the applicant's proposal complies with ARS §49-480.04-County Air Pollution Control-County Program For Control Of Hazardous Air Pollutants and this section of this rule, the Control Officer shall include the applicant's proposed AZMACT selection in the permit or permit revision.

b. If the Control Officer determines that the applicant's proposal does not comply with ARS §49-480.04-County Air Pollution Control-County Program For Control Of Hazardous Air Pollutants and this section of this rule, the Control Officer shall:

(1) Notify the applicant that the proposal does not meet the requirements;

(2) Specify the deficiencies; and

(3) State that the applicant shall submit a new AZMACT proposal according to permit application processing procedures in Rule 210-Title V Permit Provisions or Rule 220-Non-Title V Permit Provisions of these rules.

c. If the applicant does not submit a new proposal, the Control Officer may deny the application for permit or permit revision.

d. If the Control Officer determines that the new proposal fails to comply with ARS §49-480.04-County Air Pollution Control-County Program For Control Of Hazardous Air Pollutants and this section of this rule, the Control Officer shall deny the application for a permit or permit revision.

305.5 If a reliable method of measuring HAP emissions is not available, the Control Officer shall require the applicant to comply with a design, equipment, work practice, or operational standard, or combination of these, to be included in the applicant's permit, but shall not impose a numeric emissions limitation.

305.6 The Control Officer shall not impose a control technology that would require the application of measures that are incompatible with measures required under Rule 370-Federal Hazardous Air Pollutant Program of these rules or 40 CFR Part 63-National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Source Categories. An applicable control technology for a source or source category that is promulgated by the Administrator shall supersede control technology imposed by the Control Officer for that source or source category.

306 RISK MANAGEMENT ANALYSES:

306.1 Applicability:

a. An applicant seeking to demonstrate that HAPRACT or AZMACT is not necessary to prevent adverse effects to human health or the environment by conducting a risk management analysis (RMA) shall first apply for a permit or a significant permit revision that complies with Rule 210-Title V Permit Provisions or Rule 220-Non-Title V Permit Provisions of these rules.

b. An applicant seeking to demonstrate that HAPRACT or AZMACT is not necessary to prevent adverse effects to human health or the

environment shall conduct a risk management analysis (RMA) according to this section of this rule.

c. The risk management analysis (RMA) for a new source shall apply to:

(1) The source's annual total potential to emit Maricopa County HAPs for evaluation of chronic exposure; or

(2) The source's hourly total potential to emit Maricopa County HAPs for evaluation of acute exposure.

d. The risk management analysis (RMA) for a modified source shall apply to:

(1) The source's annual total potential to emit Maricopa County HAPs, after the modification, for evaluation of chronic exposure; or

(2) The source's hourly total potential to emit Maricopa County HAPs, after the modification, for evaluation of acute exposure.

e. An applicant shall conduct a risk management analysis (RMA) for each Maricopa County HAP emitted by the source in greater than de minimis amounts.

306.2 The applicant may use any of the following methods for conducting a risk management analysis (RMA):

a. Tier 1-Equation:

(1) For emissions of a HAP included in a listed group of hazardous compounds, other than those HAPs identified in Table 3-Acute And Chronic Ambient Air Concentrations of this rule as selected compounds, the applicant shall determine a health-based ambient air concentration, under Section 306.3(c)-Risk Management Analyses-Health Based Ambient Air Concentrations Of Maricopa County HAPs of this rule.

(2) The applicant shall determine the potential maximum hourly exposure resulting from emissions of the HAP by applying the following equation: MHE = PPH * 17.68, where:

(a) MHE = maximum hourly exposure in milligrams per cubic meter, and

(b) PPH = hourly potential to emit the HAP in pounds per hour.

(3) The applicant shall determine the potential maximum annual exposure resulting from emissions of the HAP by applying the following equation: MAE = PPY * 1/MOH * 1.41, where:

(a) MAE = maximum annual exposure in milligrams per cubic meter,

(b) PPY = annual potential to emit the HAP in pounds per year, and

(c) MOH = maximum operating hours for the source, taking into account any enforceable operational limitations.

(4) The Control Officer shall not require compliance with HAPRACT for the HAP under Section 304-Case-By-Case HAPRACT Determination of this rule or with AZMACT for the HAP under Section 305-Case-By-Case AZMACT Determination of this rule, if both of the following are true:

(a) The maximum hourly concentration determined under Section 306.2(a)(2)-Risk Management Analyses-Tier 1-Equation of this rule is less than the acute ambient air concentrations determined under Section 306.3(c)-Risk Management Analyses-Health Based Ambient Air Concentrations Of Maricopa County HAPs of this rule; and

(b) The maximum annual concentration determined under Section 306.2(a)(3)-Risk Management Analyses**-**Tier 1-Equation of this rule is less than the chronic ambient air concentrations determined under Section 306.3(c)-Risk Management Analyses - Health Based Ambient Air Concentrations Of Maricopa County HAPs of this rule.

(5) If either the maximum hourly concentration determined under Section 306.2(a)(2)-Risk Management Analyses-Tier 1-Equation of this rule or the maximum annual concentration determined under Section 306.2(a)(3)-Risk Management Analyses**-**Tier 1-Equation is greater than or equal to the relevant ambient air concentration:

(a) The Control Officer shall require compliance with HAPRACT under Section 304-Case-By-Case HAPRACT Determination of this rule or with AZMACT under Section 305-Case-By-Case AZMACT Determination of this rule; or

(b) The applicant may use the Tier 2-SCREEN model method under Section 306.2(b) of this rule, the Tier 3-Modified SCREEN Model method under Section 306.2(c) of this rule, or the Tier 4-Modified SCREEN Model Or Refined Air Quality Model method under Section 306.2(d) of this rule for conducting a risk management analysis (RMA) under Section 306-Risk Management Analyses of this rule.

b. Tier 2-SCREEN Model:

(1) The applicant shall use the SCREEN model performed in a manner consistent with the Guideline specified in Rule 240-Permit Requirements For New Major Sources And Major Modifications To Existing Major Sources, Section 308.1(f)(1)-Permit Requirements For Sources Located In Attainment And Unclassifiable Areas-Air Quality Models of these rules. The applicant shall compare the maximum concentration that is predicted in the ambient air with the relevant ambient air concentration determined under Section 306.3-Risk Management Analyses-Health Based Ambient Air Concentrations Of Maricopa County HAPs of this rule.

(2) If the predicted maximum concentration is less than the relevant ambient air concentration, the Control Officer shall not require compliance with HAPRACT under Section 304-Case-By-Case HAPRACT Determination of this rule or AZMACT under Section 305-Case-By-Case AZMACT Determination of this rule.

(3) If the predicted maximum concentration is greater than or equal to the relevant ambient air concentration:

(a) The Control Officer shall require compliance with HAPRACT under Section 304-Case-By-Case HAPRACT Determination of this rule or AZMACT under Section 305-Case-By-Case AZMACT Determination of this rule; or

(b) The applicant may use the Tier 3-Modified SCREEN Model method under Section 306.2(c) of this rule or the Tier 4-Modified SCREEN Model Or Refined Air Quality Model method under Section 306.2(d) of this rule for determining maximum public exposure to Maricopa County HAPs under Section 306.2(c)-Risk Management Analyses-Tier 3-Modified SCREEN Model of this rule.

c. Tier 3-Modified SCREEN Model:

(1) The applicant shall use the SCREEN model performed in a manner consistent with the Guideline specified in Rule 240-Permit Requirements For New Major Sources And Major Modifications To Existing Major Sources, Section 308.1(f)(1)-Permit Requirements For Sources Located In Attainment And Unclassifiable Areas-Air Quality Models of these rules.

(2) For evaluation of acute exposure, the applicant shall assume exposure in the ambient air.

(3) For evaluation of chronic exposure:

(a) The applicant may use exposure assumptions consistent with institutional or engineering controls that are permanent and enforceable outside the permit.

(b) The applicant shall notify the Control Officer of these controls. If the Control Officer does not approve of the proposed controls or if the controls are not permanent and enforceable outside of the permit, the applicant shall not use the method specified in Section 306.2(c)(3)-Risk Management Analyses-Tier 3-Modified SCREEN Model of this rule to determine maximum public exposure to the Maricopa County HAP.

(4) If the predicted maximum concentration is less than the relevant ambient air concentration, the Control Officer shall not require compliance with HAPRACT under Section 304-Case-By-Case HAPRACT Determination of this rule or AZMACT under Section 305-Case-By-Case AZMACT Determination of this rule.

(5) If the predicted maximum concentration is greater than or equal to the relevant ambient air concentration:

(a) The Control Officer shall require compliance with HAPRACT under Section 304-Case-By-Case HAPRACT Determination of this rule or AZMACT under Section 305-Case-By-Case AZMACT Determination of this rule; or

(b) The applicant may use the Tier 4-Modified SCREEN Model Or Refined Air Quality Model method under Section 306.2(d) of this rule for determining maximum public exposure to Maricopa County HAPs, under Section 306.2(d) of this rule.

d. Tier 4-Modified SCREEN Model Or Refined Air Quality Model:

(1) The applicant shall employ either the SCREEN model or a refined air quality model performed in a manner consistent with the Guideline specified in Rule 240-Permit Requirements For New Major Sources And Major Modifications To Existing Major Sources, Section 308.1(f)(1)-Permit Requirements For Sources Located In Attainment And Unclassifiable Areas-Air Quality Models of these rules.

(2) For evaluation of acute exposure, the applicant shall assume exposure in the ambient air.

(3) For evaluation of chronic exposure:

(a) The applicant may use exposure assumptions consistent with institutional or engineering controls that are permanent and enforceable outside the permit.

(b) The applicant shall notify the Control Officer of these controls. If the Control Officer does not approve of the proposed controls or if the proposed controls are not permanent and enforceable outside of the permit, the applicant shall assume chronic exposure in the ambient air.

(4) The applicant may include in the Tier 4 risk management analysis (RMA) documentation of the following factors:

(a) The estimated actual exposure to the HAP of persons living in the airshed of the source;

(b) Available epidemiological or other health studies;

(c) Risks presented by background concentrations of hazardous air pollutants;

(d) Uncertainties in risk assessment methodology or other health assessment techniques;

(e) Health or environmental consequences from efforts to reduce the risk; or

(f) The technological and commercial availability of control methods beyond those otherwise required for the source and the cost of such methods.

(5) The applicant shall submit a written protocol for conducting a risk management analysis (RMA), consistent with the requirements of Section 306.2(d)-Risk Management Analyses-Tier 4-Modified SCREEN Model Or Refined Air Quality Model of this rule, to the Control Officer for the Control Officer's approval. If the Control Officer does not approve the written protocol, the applicant may:

(a) Submit a revised protocol to the Control Officer;

(b) Propose HAPRACT under Section 304-Case-By-Case HAPRACT Determination of this rule or AZMACT under Section 305-Case-By-Case AZMACT Determination of this rule; or

(c) Refuse to submit a revised protocol, in which case the Control Officer shall deny the application.

(6) If the predicted maximum concentration is less than the relevant ambient air concentration or if warranted under the factors listed in Section 306.2(d)(4)-Risk Management Analyses-Tier 4-Modified SCREEN Model Or Refined Air Quality Model of this rule, the Control Officer shall not require compliance with HAPRACT under Section 304-Case-By-Case HAPRACT Determination of this rule or AZMACT under Section 305-Case-By-Case AZMACT Determination of this rule.

(7) Except as provided in Section 306.2(d)(6)-Risk Management Analyses-Tier 4-Modified SCREEN Model Or Refined Air Quality Model of this rule, if the predicted maximum concentration is greater than or equal to the relevant ambient air concentration, the Control Officer shall require

compliance with HAPRACT under Section 304-Case-By-Case HAPRACT Determination of this rule or AZMACT under Section 305-Case-By-Case AZMACT Determination of this rule.

306.3 Health Based Ambient Air Concentrations Of Maricopa County HAPs:

a. For Maricopa County HAPs for which the Control Officer has already determined an ambient air concentration, the applicant shall use the acute and chronic values listed in Table 3-Acute And Chronic Ambient Air Concentrations of this rule.

Table 3-Acute And Chronic Ambient Air Concentrations

Chemical	Acute Ambient Air Concentrations (mg/m^3)	Chronic Ambient Air Concentrations (mg/m^3)
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Methyl Chloroform)	2,075	2.30E+00
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	18	3.27E-05
1,3-Butadiene	7,514	6.32E-05
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	300	3.06E-04
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	900	NA
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	5.0	2.13E-05
2-Chloroacetophenone	NA	3.13E-05
Acetaldehyde	306	8.62E-04
Acetophenone	25	3.65E-01
Acrolein	0.23	2.09E-05
Acrylonitrile	38	2.79E-05
Antimony Compounds (Selected Compound: Antimony)	13	1.46E-03
Arsenic Compounds (Selected Compound: Arsenic)	2.5	4.41E-07
Benzene	1,276	2.43E-04
Benzyl Chloride	26	3.96E-05
Beryllium Compounds (Selected Compound: Beryllium)	0.013	7.90E-07
Biphenyl	38	1.83E-01
bis (2-Ethylhexy) Phthalate	13	4.80E-04
Bromoform	7.5	1.72E-03
Cadmium Compounds (Selected Compound: Cadmium)	0.25	1.05E-06
Carbon Disulfide	311	7.30E-01
Carbon Tetrachloride	201	1.26E-04
Carbonyl Sulfide	30	NA

Chlorobenzene	1,000	1.04E+00
Chloroform	195	3.58E-04
Chromium Compounds (Selected Compound: Hexavalent Chromium)	0.10	1.58E-07
Cobalt Compounds (Selected Compound: Cobalt)	10	6.86E-07
Cumene	935	4.17E-01
Cyanide Compounds (Selected Compound: Hydrogen Cyanide)	3.9	3.13E-03
Dibenzofurans	25	7.30E-03
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	347	4.03E-03
Dimethyl Formamide	164	3.13E-02
Dimethyl Sulfate	0.31	NA
Ethyl Benzene	250	1.04E+00
Ethyl Chloride (Chloroethane)	1,250	1.04E+01
Etylene Dibromide (Dibromoethane)	100	3.16E-06
Ethylene Dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane)	405	7.29E-05
Ethylene Glycol	50	4.17E-01
Ethylidene Dichloride (1,1-Dichloroethane)	6,250	5.21E-01
Formaldehyde	17	1.46E-04
Glycol Ethers (Selected Compound: Diethylene Glycol, Monoethyl Ether)	250	3.14E-03
Hexachlorobenzene	0.50	4.12E-06
Hexane	11,649	2.21E+00
Hydrochloric Acid	16	2.09E-02
Hydrogen Fluoride (Hydrofluoric Acid)	9.8	1.46E-02
Isophorone	13	2.09E+00
Manganese Compounds (Selected Compound: Manganese)	2.5	5.21E-05
Mercury Compounds (Selected Compound: Elemental Mercury)	1.0	3.13E-04
Methanol	943	4.17E+00
Methyl Bromide	261	5.21E-03
Methyl Chloride	1,180	9.39E-02
Methyl Hydrazine	0.43	3.96E-07
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (Hexone)	500	3.13E+00
Methyl Methacrylate	311	7.30E-01
Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether	1,444	7.40E-03
N, N-Dimethylaniline	25	7.30E-03
Naphthalene	75	5.58E-05
Nickel Compounds (Selected	5.0	7.90E-06

Compound: Nickel Refinery Dust)		
Phenol	58	2.09E-01
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (Selected Compound: Aroclor 1254)	2.5	1.90E-05
Polycyclic Organic Matter (Selected Compound: Benzo(a)pyrene)	5.0	2.02E-06
Propionaldehyde	403	8.62E-04
Propylene Dichloride	250	4.17E-03
Selenium Compounds (Selected Compound: Selenium)	0.50	1.83E-02
Styrene	554	1.04E+00
Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	814	3.20E-04
Toluene	1,923	5.21E+00
Trichlorethylene	1,450	1.68E-05
Vinyl Acetate	387	2.09E-01
Vinyl Chloride	2,099	2.15E-04
Vinylidene Chloride (1,2-Dichloroethylene)	38	2.09E-01
Xylene (Mixed Isomers)	1,736	1.04E-01

b. For Maricopa County HAPs for which an ambient air concentration has not already been determined, the applicant shall determine the acute and chronic ambient air concentrations according to the process in Appendix H-Procedures For Determining Ambient Air Concentrations For Hazardous Air Pollutants of these rules.

c. For specific compounds included in Maricopa County HAPs listed as a group (e.g., arsenic compounds), the applicant may use an ambient air concentration developed according to the process in Appendix H-Procedures For Determining Ambient Air Concentrations For Hazardous Air Pollutants of these rules.

306.4 As part of the risk management analysis (RMA), an applicant may voluntarily propose emissions limitations under Rule 220-Non-Title V Permit Provisions, Section 304-Permits Containing Voluntarily Accepted Emissions Limitations, Controls, Or Other Requirements (Synthetic Minor) of these rules, in order to avoid being subject to HAPRACT under Section 304-Case-By-Case HAPRACT Determination of this rule or to avoid being subject to AZMACT under Section 305-Case-By-Case AZMACT Determination of this rule.

306.5 Documentation Of Risk Management Analysis (RMA): The applicant shall document each risk management analysis (RMA) performed for each Maricopa County HAP and shall include the following information:

a. The potential maximum public exposure of the Maricopa County HAP;

b. The method used to determine the potential maximum public exposure:

(1) For Tier 1-Equation, the calculation demonstrating that the emissions of the Maricopa County HAP are less than the health-based ambient air concentration, determined under Section 306.3(c)-Risk Management Analyses**-**Health Based Ambient Air Concentrations Of Maricopa County HAPs of this rule.

(2) For Tier 2-SCREEN Model, the input files to and the results of the SCREEN Modeling.

(3) For Tier 3-Modified SCREEN Model:

(a) The input files to and the results of the SCREEN Modeling; and

(b) The permanent and enforceable institutional or engineering controls approved by the Control Officer under Section 306.2(c)(3)-Risk Management Analyses-Tier 3-Modified SCREEN Model of this rule.

(4) For Tier 4-Modified SCREEN Model Or Refined Air Quality Model:

(a) The model the applicant used;

(b) The input files to and the results of the modeling;

(c) The modeling protocol approved by the Control Officer under Section 306.2(d)(3)-Risk Management Analyses-Tier 4-Modified SCREEN Model Or Refined Air Quality Model of this rule; and

(d) The permanent and enforceable institutional or engineering controls approved by the Control Officer under Section 306.2(d)(5)-Risk Management Analyses-Tier 4-Modified SCREEN Model Or Refined Air Quality Model of this rule;

c. The health-based ambient air concentrations determined under Section 306.3-Risk Management Analyses-Health Based Ambient Air Concentrations Of Maricopa County HAPs of this rule; and

d. Any voluntary emissions limitations that the applicant proposes under Section 306.4-Risk Management Analyses of this rule.

306.6 An applicant may conduct a risk management analysis (RMA) for any alternative operating scenario, requested in the application, consistent with the requirements of Section 306.6-Risk Management Analyses of this rule. The alternative operating scenario may allow a range of operating conditions if the Control Officer concludes that the risk management analysis (RMA) demonstrates no adverse effects to human health or adverse environmental effects from operations within that range. Modifications to a source consistent with the alternative operating scenario are not subject to this rule.

SECTION 400 - ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

401 EFFECTIVE DATE: The provisions of this rule shall be effective June 6, 2007 and shall not apply to permits or significant permit revisions for which the Control Officer receives the first application component before the effective date of this rule.

402 PERIODIC REVIEW:

402.1 Within one year after the Administrator adds or deletes a pollutant to the federal list of hazardous air pollutants, under Section 112(b)(2) or Section 112(b)(3) of the Clean Air Act, the Control Officer shall adopt those revisions for the Maricopa County list of HAPs in Section 301-Maricopa County List Of Hazardous Air Pollutants of this rule, unless the Control Officer finds that there is no scientific evidence to support the revision.

402.2 The Control Officer shall review the Maricopa County list of HAPs and the ambient air concentrations once every three years.

402.3 Based upon the review, the Control Officer may revise:

a. The Maricopa County list of HAPs. The Control Officer shall add any HAP to or delete any HAP from the Maricopa County list of HAPs in Section 301-Maricopa County List Of Hazardous Air Pollutants of this rule according to Section 112(b)(1) of the Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(b)(1)).

b. The acute and chronic health-based ambient air concentrations for Maricopa County HAPs; and

c. The acute and chronic de minimis levels for Maricopa County HAPs.

d. The list of included minor source categories in Section 102-Applicability of this rule.

SECTION 500 – MONITORING AND RECORDS (NOT APPLICABLE)